

Chad accuses Nigeria of bombings

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad Sunday accused Nigeria of killing several hundred people during systematic air and artillery bombardments of Chadian villages in the disputed border region around Lake Chad. The latest attack occurred Sunday at 1300 GMT, government sources said in the Chadian capital. An official communiqué, the first released here since the conflict flared up on April 18, said Nigeria had failed to respect a peace formula between the two neighbours. Sunday's communiqué flatly contradicted a statement by the Nigerian government Saturday alleging that Chadian forces were bombarding Nigerian army positions, making it impossible to reopen the vital Lake Chad border post as agreed. The claim that hundreds of Chadian civilians had died in air raids and artillery shelling was by far the highest estimate of casualties yet made officially by either side.

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: مؤسسة صحفية إسرائيلية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

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Odds shortest on Conservatives

LONDON (R) — Odds are so short on Britain's ruling Conservatives winning Thursday's election that one bookmaker has stopped taking bets on them. William Hill group said Sunday: "You can back Labour at 6-1 and the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance at 50-1 — but the Conservatives are such hot favourites that when betting tax is taken into account, you can no longer win any money by backing them."

Thatcher set for landslide victory, page 8

Skirmishes mar Kashmir polls

SRINAGAR, Kashmir (R) — Several polling booths were seized and at least 50 people were reported injured Sunday when violence erupted during voting in Kashmir's state assembly elections. Skirmishes broke out in a number of places in the Kashmir Valley and election officials said voting had been annulled in parts of three constituencies. Speakers for rival parties accused each other's supporters of taking over the booths and intimidating voters.

Gandhi is expected to do well in Kashmir elections, page 8

Libya charges Sudan endangered air flight

BEIRUT (R) — Libya Sunday charged that the Sudanese authorities declined to provide information to the aircraft carrying Libya's delegation to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit conference in Addis Ababa while it was in Sudanese airspace. The official Libyan news agency JANA, which reported the arrival of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in the Ethiopian capital Sunday, said the attitude of the Sudanese civil aviation authorities was a "flagrant violation of the regulations of international aviation."

Abducted relief workers freed

KHARTOUM (R) — Ten foreign relief workers abducted last month by guerrillas in Ethiopia are expected to arrive here Sunday night from captivity, British officials said. The officials said the workers, captured by the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF), were now on their way from TPLF-held territories to the Sudanese town of Kassala 400 kilometres east of Khartoum by boat. The workers, from Britain, Ireland, Italy, the United States, and India, were in the Ethiopian garrison town of Korem when the TPLF guerrillas fighting for the independence of Tigray stormed the town and held it for a short period.

New government in Upper Volta

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — Upper Volta's president, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo, has named a mostly civilian government, a week after he said the military would restore civilian rule. Pro-Western Ouédraogo, who seized power from Colonel Saye Zerbo in a coup last November, recently purged radical members of the then ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP).

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Syria will never accept pullout pact, says Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said Sunday Damascus would never accept the troop withdrawal agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel last month.

"Those who think Syria will accept the agreement must have taken leave of their senses," the official news agency SANA quoted him as telling visiting Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi.

The president declared his tough stance as Damascus became the focus of an intensive round of Arab diplomacy, apparently aimed at tempering Syria's rejection of the U.S.-backed accord.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz arrived in Damascus Sunday on the second leg of an Arab tour which began with Libya, Syria's longtime ally, and will also take him to Iraq and Jordan.

The purpose of the trip has not been announced, but the Beirut press says it is believed to be connected with Lebanon's call for an Arab summit meeting to find a way out of the impasse caused by Syria's opposition to the accord.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem returned to Beirut from Saudi Arabia Sunday and said Saudi King Fahd was trying to reconcile Arab splits over Lebanon. He declined to reply when asked whether he had discussed the Arab summit proposal.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid arrived in Damascus Sunday for a day of talks with Mr. Assad and told reporters his country stood by Syria for better or worse.

Informed sources said their discussions were expected to cover the troop withdrawal agreement and the current rebellion within Fatah, mainstream guerrilla group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The success of the troop withdrawal agreement depends on Damascus because Israel will not withdraw its estimated 25,000-strong force unless Syrian and Palestinian units also quit Lebanon.

President Assad called on the Arabs to work together to undermine the agreement. He said it was worse than the 1978 Camp David accord which led to a treaty between Egypt and Israel.

"We have found the agreement more dangerous than Camp David," SANA quoted Mr. Assad as telling Mr. Klibi.

"The Arabs who rejected the Camp David accord cannot but reject the American-Israeli submission agreement because it constitutes a major insult for Lebanon and an unbearable danger to their security and interests," he said.

Most Arab states retaliated to Egypt's signing of the 1979 treaty with Israel by imposing a boycott which is still in force.

"We consider that we Arabs have to coordinate our efforts in the face of this agreement," Mr. Assad said.

Mr. Chadli told reporters: "I have found it my duty to consult with my brother, President Assad, in these delicate circumstances on all matters related to the Arab Homeland, and to coordinate with him in confronting the threats to the Arab Nation."

Attack on Beirut

State-run Damascus Radio earlier launched a strong attack on the Beirut government, implying it was made up of Israeli agents.

In a commentary marking Monday's first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the radio stepped up its criticism of the Israeli troop withdrawal accord signed by Lebanon last month.

The alternative to Israeli occupation of Lebanon does not lie in the signing of an agreement with Israel by the Beirut rulers... neither does it lie in installing its (Israel's) agents as rulers," the radio said.

Habib: Saudis trying to help pullout

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib said Saturday night he believed Saudi Arabia was trying to play a helpful role in securing withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib, in a speech to the governing council of the National Jewish Congress, said he remained an optimist on the chances for a lasting peace settlement.

"I wouldn't rule out the pro-

spects for a simultaneous withdrawal of forces within a foreseeable time frame," he said, despite what he described as "hopefully only a momentary impasse as to the schedule."

Recalled by President Reagan for discussions on the stalled negotiations, Mr. Habib was especially hopeful that the Saudis could be persuaded to play a more forceful role with Syria.

"I would not dismiss the Saudis

Thousands of demonstrators, demanding Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, gather against police barricades during a protest in Tel Aviv Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

Thousands demand Israeli withdrawal

TEL AVIV (R) — Tens of thousands of Israelis staged a demonstration in Tel Aviv Saturday night to demand the withdrawal of Israel's forces from Lebanon.

The demonstration, marking the anniversary of last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon, was the climax of a week-long protest

which began in the northern town of Kiryat Shmona, near the Lebanese border.

Small groups of protesters marched daily on a route that Saturday ended in the central square of Tel Aviv, where thousands more joined the anti-war demonstration.

Police declined to estimate the number of demonstrators, but eyewitnesses said they almost filled the central square, which comfortably holds 100,000.

Many protesters carried placards calling on the government to "Bring Our Boys Home."

Israelis on alert for 2 war anniversaries

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli troops were on the alert in the occupied West Bank and Lebanon Sunday for any guerrilla actions marking the anniversaries of the 1967 Middle East war and last year's invasion of Lebanon.

Security forces imposed a curfew on the West Bank's largest city, Nablus, and on several Palestinian refugee camps nearby.

Palestinian demonstrators smashed the windshield of an Israeli car in Nablus but security officials said the area was generally quiet.

On Saturday, six Israeli security officials were injured by stones when Palestinian students at Al Najah University burned tyres and set up road blocks.

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the war that started on June 5, 1967, brought 1.3 million Palestinians

under Israeli control.

The invasion of Lebanon started on June 6, 1982.

No incidents were reported from Lebanon Sunday, after several guerrilla attacks on Israeli forces there in the last week.

During May, many Israelis were killed and wounded in scores of hit-and-run raids by guerrillas.

Chief of Staff Moshe Levy said Friday night that he anticipated a long, tense summer for Israeli soldiers facing Syrian troops in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The Israeli cabinet discussed Lebanon Sunday during its weekly meeting, but only briefly.

Officials said the cabinet was awaiting results of a U.S. reassessment of efforts to persuade Syria to pull its forces out of Lebanon as part of a general foreign troop withdrawal.

Ali predicts another war over Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has predicted another Middle East war if the Lebanese crisis was not solved quickly.

He told a meeting of the foreign relations parliamentary committee Saturday that the Middle East was passing through a "critical stage fraught with dangers that would either witness progress to restore Lebanese sovereignty and national unity or consecrate Israeli and other foreign troop occupation."

"A fierce war was even possible which would not be in the interest of the peoples in the region and constitute a serious setback that would only serve the enemies of peace..." he said.

Mr. Ali said Egypt feared that present obstacles to peace in the Middle East would reduce the pace toward solution to complete stalemate.

A stalemate would consolidate Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Mr. Ali said.

The foreign minister appealed to feuding Palestinian factions to practice self-restraint and said the fighting in eastern Lebanon between these groups would only achieve Israel's ends by its invasion of Lebanon last June.

Tehran says 4 oil wells damaged

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said Sunday that three of his country's oil wells in the Gulf were on fire and a fourth was leaking oil into the sea as a result of Iraqi attacks, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

On May 21, the head of Iran's environment protection organisation, Mirza Taheri, spoke at a news conference of only two wells being on fire and a third leaking oil.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Gharazi's statement meant another well had recently been hit, or whether there was some other reason for the apparent discrepancy in the figures.

Iran reported an Iraqi raid on offshore oil installations on May 25 but did not say if it caused any damage. IRNA reported that Mr. Gharazi, speaking on a visit to western Iran, said currently three oil wells at Iran's Nowruz oil field were burning and another was leaking oil into the Gulf, wasting a total of 17,000 barrels of oil per day. It gave no further details.

King, UAE leader review Lebanon, Iran-Iraq war

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday held talks with United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan on Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in the Middle East, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

King Hussein, who arrived in Abu Dhabi from Baghdad earlier Sunday, and Sheikh Zayed also discussed bilateral relations, Petra said.

In Baghdad, the King was briefed by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on latest developments in the Gulf war, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

The news agency said that the King reaffirmed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

The King and President Hussein also reviewed bilateral relations, INA said.

Arafat says 'certain Arab states' behind PLO revolt

PARIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said Sunday Arab states which he did not name were behind the mutiny in his Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The PLO chairman was speaking to the Algerian news agency APS in Algiers. The report was received in Paris.

The Saudi News Agency later reported that Mr. Arafat arrived in Jeddah.

Mr. Arafat said he deplored "attempts made by certain Pal-

estinian organisations, backed by certain Arab countries, with a view to aggravating the situation."

But he said the Palestinian leadership and the supreme military command had successfully "countered these manoeuvres."

"We are masters of the situation at present," he added.

Mr. Arafat has already accused Libya of instigating the rebellion and some of his aides have said

(Continued on page 2)

Bekaa reported calm but PLO mutiny still simmers

BEIRUT (R) — The Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon was reported calm but tense Sunday after rival Palestinian factions Saturday fought the first major engagement since the start of a four-week-old mutiny.

But sources in Damascus said dissidents opposed to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's policies had extended their demands and wanted a bigger say in the running of Mr. Arafat's commando group Fatah.

At least four people were killed

and a dozen injured Saturday in the exchanges of artillery and rocket fire between the pro- and anti-Arafat factions outside the ancient town of Baalbek, 90 kilometres east of Beirut.

The fighting ended after Palestinian refugees streamed out of Baalbek, forming a human barrier between the combatants and tore down barricades.

Israeli warplanes Sunday made repeated passes over southern Lebanon and the Beirut suburbs.

(Continued on page 2)

Jerusalem's status baulks U.S.-Israel talks on Nazis

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A senior U.S. justice official left Israel Sunday without holding scheduled talks on the possibility of deporting suspected Nazis for trial here, because of a row over the status of Arab East Jerusalem, an Israeli spokesman said.

Mark Richards, deputy assistant to the U.S. attorney general, refused to meet Israeli Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir in his office in East Jerusalem on land occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

The Israeli side in turn declined to set an alternative venue and Mr. Richards left the country after five days without discussing any business, Justice Ministry spokesman Yitzhak Feinberg said.

Israel is studying the possibility of trying Archbishop Valerian Trifa, a Romanian deprived of U.S. citizenship last October.

He is accused of inciting anti-Semitic acts in Romania during World War II when he belonged to the fascist "Iron Cross" organisation.

Khomeini urges Muslims to fight 'imperialists'

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urged Muslim nations Sunday to fight what he said was interference by the United States and other "world imperialists" in their affairs.

The ayatollah's message was contained in a speech read on his behalf by his son Ahmad at a mass rally in Tehran to commemorate riots against the late Shah's rule in 1963. The speech was broadcast on Tehran Radio.

"I give warning to the governments of Muslim countries to put an end to their past mistakes and become brothers with one another. Revering God and asking for his support, they should cut the oppressive hand of world imperialism," he said.

Imperialists, especially the United States, from the region," Ayatollah Khomeini's message said.

He condemned the recent U.S.-sponsored Israeli troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon.

The agreement "strengthens American power in the region and imposes Israel over Muslim Lebanon and other Muslim countries in the area," he said.

While concentrating his fire on the United States, Ayatollah Khomeini also criticised Soviet policies.

"Is it right for the Soviet Union to put the Afghan Muslims under extreme pressures and to occupy the Muslim country of Afghanistan and for you to remain quiet?" he asked.

Shamir leaves Rome as Kaddoumi arrives

ROME (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir left Italy after a three-day visit Sunday, about an hour before leading Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative Farouk Kaddoumi arrived for talks.

Before flying to Israel, Mr. Shamir said talks with Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani Sunday and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on Friday had shown that Israeli and Italian aims in the Middle East were identical.

On Lebanon, where Italy maintains part of the multinational peace force deployed after last year's Israeli invasion, he said Israel's policies were "very close" to those of Italy.

Mr. Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, denied that reports of fighting among Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon signalled upheaval in the organisation.

Rival Palestinian factions clashed Sunday in the first major

engagement since the start of a four-week-old mutiny.

Mr. Kaddoumi told reporters the fighting was an isolated incident and denied reports that up to 17 people had been killed. There were no deaths and only three people had been injured, he said.

"The PLO is united as before," he said, adding that reports of ideological and political disputes in the PLO were spread by "certain Arab newspapers." He gave no further details.

Salem: Fahd best man to reconcile Arab splits

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said Sunday that Saudi Arabia's King Fahd was the best man to reconcile Arab splits over Lebanon's troop withdrawal accord with Israel.

Mr. Salem was speaking to reporters on returning to Beirut after talks in Saudi Arabia with King Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

Beirut officials had said Mr. Salem would seek Saudi mediation in Lebanon's dispute with Syria, which has pledged to wreck the U.S.-backed agreement. The accord cannot be implemented without Syrian acquiescence.

Mr. Salem said King Fahd attached "special importance to what is happening in Lebanon and the link between Lebanese events and Syria and the Arab World."

Uncertainty clouds new bid to convene OAU summit

ADDIS ABABA (R) — African leaders gathered here Sunday to try to convene the twice-abandoned 19th summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) knowing a third collapse could spell the end of the institution.

Delegates said deep divisions over the Moroccan-ruled Western Sahara, which caused the breakdown of the first attempt to hold the summit in Libya last year,

were the main obstacle to the success of the meeting due to open here Monday.

The representation of Chad, which led to the collapse of the second attempt last November, was viewed by delegates as a less serious threat, although some felt it could surface again.

The two issues have split the membership into two camps and deprived the OAU of the ability to speak with one voice on Africa's

behalf about international issues.

Delegates said informal consultations were being held to try to bridge the gap between the two sides and prevent the summit from suffering a third, possibly terminal, collapse.

The OAU was founded 20 years ago in Ethiopia and is Africa's sole forum for political cooperation and the world's largest regional grouping.

But since Morocco annexed the

Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony, in 1975, the OAU has been dogged by rows between Morocco's supporters and those who back the Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of the desert territory.

The dispute came to a head in February last year when the Polisario's self-styled government, the Saharan Arab Democratic

(Continued on page 2)

The Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium announces with deep regret the death on June the 1st, 1983 of

His Royal Highness
PRINCE CHARLES OF BELGIUM
Count of Flanders

A condolence register will be opened at the Chancery of the Embassy on Monday 6 and Tuesday 7 of June 1983 from 10:00 to 13:00 hrs.

HOME NEWS

CAEU, Sudan sign stats aid agreement in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement providing technical assistance in the field of statistics was signed Sunday at the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) here between the CAEU and Sudan.

CAEU Secretary-General Mahdi Al Obeidi, who signed the protocol for the CAEU, said that the CAEU has always been active in supporting and helping statistics departments in the less developed Arab countries.

Sudanese Ambassador to Jordan Ahmad Diyab, who counter signed the protocol, thanked the CAEU for its assistance in training Sudanese civil servants in the use and collection of statistics.



Representatives from Sudan and the Council of Arab Economic Unity Sunday sign an agreement on statistics (Petra photo)

New envoys meet Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received Sunday five new ambassadors to Jordan who presented their credentials. They were the Greek Ambassador George Conostas, the Swedish

Ambassador Ingmar Stjernberg, the Argentinian Ambassador Gabriel Sostermanis, the Japanese Ambassador Akira Nakayama, and the Czechoslovakian Ambassador Vaelav Bizinger.

Show details discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation, led by Princess Wijdan Ali, returned to Amman from Paris Sunday after discussing the arrangements for the organisation

of the Jordanian exhibition which will be held in the French capital in 1985. The cost of the exhibition, estimated at \$100,000,

N.Shunah donates land

NORTH JORDAN VALLEY (Petra) — The municipality of northern Shunah has donated a plot of land on which the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees

(UNRWA) is to build a school. Municipality officials said the school, which will be built at a cost of JD 330,000, will provide educational opportunities for children living in the north Jordan Valley.

Sharif leaves for academy talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif left Amman for Mecca Saturday to participate in a five-day

meeting of the constituent conference of the Islamic theological academy, which will begin there Monday.

Uncertainty clouds new bid to convene OAU summit

(Continued from page 1) Republic (SADR), was admitted as the OAU's 51st member in a controversial administrative decision by OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo.

He argued that the SADR had diplomatic recognition from more than half the membership and automatically qualified to join under OAU rules. Opponents of the move said the SADR was not a state under international law and did not qualify.

No full OAU meeting has been held since then because of war-

kous and boycotts, mainly over the Western Sahara, which have lost the sessions the required 34-nation quorum.

Last August a boycott of the OAU summit in Tripoli by Morocco's supporters, deprived the session of a quorum and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi of the OAU chairmanship he was due to take over from Kenya.

The SADR then announced it would withdraw from the 19th summit as a concession to its opponents, and the meeting was reconvened in Tripoli last November.

But Libya objected to the presence at the talks of the Chad government of Hissene Habre, who had ousted Libya's ally, Goukouni Oueddei, the previous June. Mr. Habre's government is now fighting a fresh offensive by Mr. Goukouni's government-in-exile, representatives of which are in Addis Ababa.

Most pro-Western African states recognised Mr. Habre and refused to accept Libya's objections, and the session was called off again for lack of a quorum. The SADR, which is backed by

Libya and Algeria, said the failure of the second attempt showed that some OAU members were being manipulated by what it called imperialist governments and has vowed to take part in all future meetings.

Delegates said the SADR is under pressure from some OAU states, including its supporters, to pull out of the summit to allow it to take place.

But SADR spokesmen here, including self-styled "foreign minister" Ibrahim Hakim, are adamant they will participate.

Bekaa situation reported calm

(Continued from page 1) breaking the sound barrier in several places, radio stations reported.

Worshippers in the Christian town of Broummana, in the mountains east of Beirut, said the walls of their church shook as the Israeli jets made a supersonic pass at 4:45 a.m. local (0745 GMT).

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sources in Damascus said the militants were now calling for an emergency committee to run the troubled Faieh group until a new ruling structure

could be formed.

The sources said they wanted the panel to be formed of equal numbers of dissidents and loyalists—a demand which sources close to Mr. Arafat said was totally unacceptable to him.

The dissidents, who are based in Syrian-controlled areas of eastern Lebanon, accuse Mr. Arafat of planning to abandon armed struggle against Israel. They want the PLO to reject all peaceful attempts to solve the Palestinian problem.

'Certain Arabs behind revolt'

(Continued from page 1) they are disappointed that Syria has done little to stop the dissident movement.

During his brief visit to Algiers, the PLO chairman met President Chadli Benjedid, who later arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Algerian sources said Mr. Chadli and Mr. Assad would discuss ways to reinforce Arab unity. This was understood to mean Mr. Chadli would mediate between the

PLO and Syria.

Arafat to visit India

Meanwhile in New Delhi, a PLO spokesman said that Mr. Arafat will visit India this month for talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

PLO representative Faycal Anouidha said the visit may take place within the next few days. Mr. Gandhi leaves on Wednesday for a 10-day visit to Europe, returning here on June 19.

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Jordan treated to musical collage

By Sami Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Presenting a rare opportunity for Jordanian audiences to hear American rock 'n' roll, jazz, blues, country and western, and pop music played live, Marc O'Conner and Friends have given two performances here, the first at the Coral Beach in Aqaba Thursday and the second in Amman Saturday, at the

Royal Cultural Centre. The group, consisting of Marc O'Conner (guitar, violin) Terry Miller (vocals), Bill Miller (guitar) Rob Griffin (Mandolin) and Artis Johnson (bass), are here at the invitation of the Jordan Society in the United States of America, which organised the current tour in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and the Jacob Foundation.

The group made up for the lack

of a drummer on this tour by interesting combinations of guitar and mandolin, as well as guitar and violin, playing music ranging from a Mozart piece to famous country and western hits. "We hope to come back some day," said Marc O'Conner, who has eight solo albums to his credit.

Marc O'Conner and Friends will perform at the Royal Cultural Centre Monday at eight p.m.



The seminar organised by the Arab Mining Company Sunday gets under way on the company's premises in Amman (Petra photo)

Security system installed

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat Sunday approved the installation of a security system centre for the greater Amman district at the Civil Defence Department.

The system allows subscribers to acquire early warning equipment which places them in direct contact with the department in case of accidents, theft or emergencies. In such an eventuality, a message would be sent to the computer centre which would then register comprehensive details relating to the plant in question, a Civil Defence Department spokesman said.

The spokesman said that to date, JD 235,500 had been collected from a number of companies wishing to be included.

During the first phase of the project's operation, there will be 400 subscribers, while the cost of the building which will accommodate the early warning system is estimated at JD 43,000.

Subeih leaves for Washington

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Ministry Under-Secretary Suleiman Al Subeih left Amman for Washington Sunday for talks with USAID officials aimed at the strengthening of cooperation between Jordan and the United States in the field of health service provisions.

Dr. Subeih will also attend a four-day medical conference during his stay in Washington.

Group exhibition gives valuable pointer to state of art in Jordan

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The group exhibition of the work of over 60 Jordanian artists on show at the Royal Cultural Centre this week is a varied and enjoyable display featuring several excellent new works. It is also a stimulating show, generating much thought and comment about the current state of art in the country — something it succeeded in doing because, despite the shortness of notice, nearly all the practising artists, with one or two notable exceptions, have participated.

The last time they all came together was at the Spring Festival held in Aqaba in April 1981, since which time the Jordanian art world has been torn apart internally. No one cause can be held responsible for the rifts and fractures that have dogged the different groups in that time, except perhaps the fact that the sudden upsurge of interest in art within the country itself and from outside created an intense feeling of competition. In an effort to assert themselves while the going was good every artist wanted to show his work. Exhibitions came thick and fast — many good but most indifferent and mediocre — and the previously art starved public became saturated and confused.

Situation changing

The present exhibition seems to suggest that this situation is starting to change. Not only are the artists showing together once more but the present preoccupation with raising the quality of exhibited art has come to fruition. Rafik Lahham, speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism, said "the quality of the work at this exhibition is generally high, some of the work we can really feel proud of."

Perhaps the setting supports the feeling that the standard of art is a big improvement on that shown at Aqaba over two years ago. The Royal Cultural Centre certainly provides a welcome new exhibition space. The daylight floods in through large airy windows and an atmosphere of muted reverence pervades the place, causing people to talk in undertones that are in harmony with the soft muffled pad of footsteps on thick carpet. "The hall at the Royal Cultural Centre is an excellent new space," the Director of the Jordan National Gallery, Suhail Bisharat told the Jordan Times, "as good as anywhere to be found in the Arab World. Also, because it is also a theatre, a whole new art going

audience may be caught." It was also Mr. Bisharat who noted another important feature of the exhibition. It has brought to light several new names "I managed to see some new works that interested me a great deal," he added.

Feeling of disappointment

Not all the work on show was new however, in fact a large proportion has been exhibited before — some of it not just once but several times. While a lot of this work can stand repeated exposure, many people were disappointed, feeling, quite rightly, that art is a dynamic and ongoing process and that should always look forward to seeing new and exciting works. Instead of this, the

viewer at a Jordanian exhibition often knows that some of what is going to be seen has been seen before. One excuse the artists might raise in their defence is that notice of this exhibition was very short; everything being organised at the last minute. A fact confirmed by Ibrahim Abu Rubb, artist and art teacher at the University of Jordan, who admitted that not everyone managed to have their best or newest pieces of their work ready in time.

Poor work

Despite the fact that the standard of the work is much improved, there are still some pieces

that are poor. Many schemes have been proposed to combat this not only at this exhibition but for all the shows held in town. They mostly take the form of a committee which would judge whether or not the work was of exhibition standard. Unfortunately, while this is a good idea in theory, in practice it has rarely succeeded. Because there are not enough art critics to balance the ever-growing number of artists, these committees are usually made up of painters. As Hind Nasser, speaking on behalf of the Royal Institute for Fine Art of Fakhreissa Zeid, said "this is a dangerous situation as painters are thus becoming their own and other people's critics. This does not allow for objectivity and it affects the painters in two negative ways. First if he is unchecked by

constructive criticism he will continue to do poor work under the illusion he is a good artist and thus ruin himself and the taste of the public who are in constant need of quality art. On the other hand if he is checked and criticised in a biased way, which is often the case, this could discourage him completely."

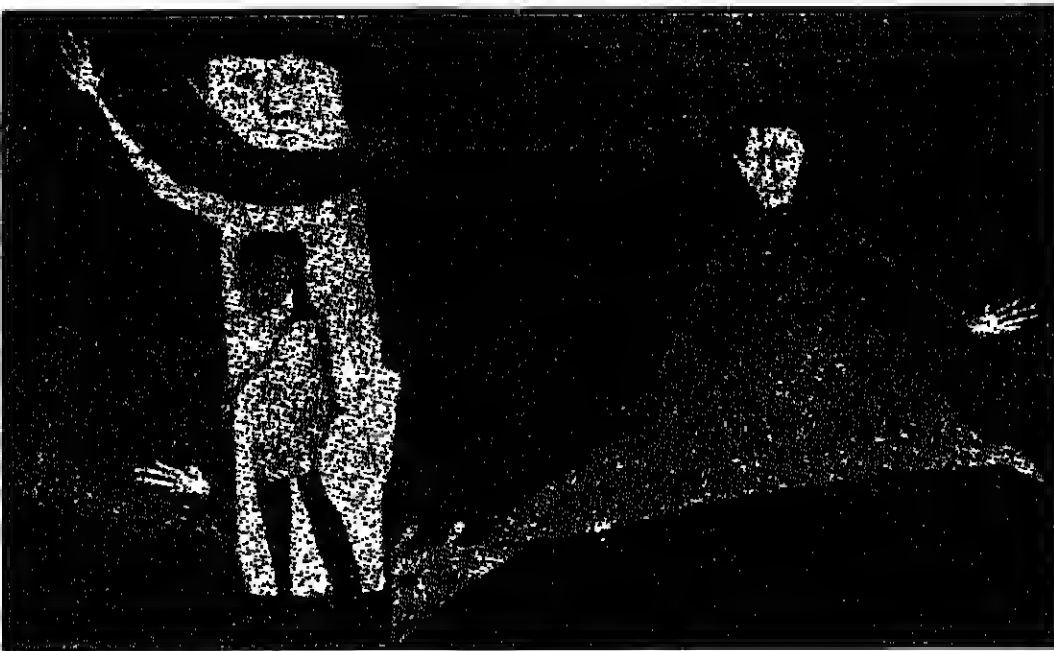
Selection failure

"Two recent examples serve to prove my point," she continued. "The paintings that were chosen for the new airport were carried out by a committee composed mainly of painters who had to decide on their own works amongst those of others. The result was a failure. The selection of works for this exhibition was again carried out

by a similar committee who then classified artists who have won international acclaim as students."

The students mentioned here are the students of the University of Jordan and other young Jordanian artists. While it is not easy to include student work with that of professional and established artists, their work made a welcome addition to the show. "It was the first time the students have participated in an important exhibition," Mr. Abu Rubb said, "and people seem to like their work."

The exhibition, which was opened by Her Majesty Queen Noor, who spent over one and a half hours looking at the works and talking to each of the painters individually, remains open to the public until June 9.



Two pieces by Ahmad Nawash (landscape) and Mahmoud Taha (portrait), both of which figure prominently in the exhibition of over 60 Jordanian artists at the Royal Cultural Centre.

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Taher: Cooperation needed to exploit Arab mineral wealth

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Arab Mining Company (ARMICO) Thabet Al Taher said Sunday that he hopes that inter-Arab cooperation and coordination in the exploitation of the Arab World's mineral wealth will expand and prosper.

Dr. Taher was addressing the opening session of the ARMICO conference on "Planning Arab Joint Cooperation in the Mining Sector — Copper and Lead," which opened on the company's premises here today.

"We started with copper and lead as the focus in the first seminar organised by ARMICO because of their importance of these minerals in the Arab World, and as a result of the rapid expansion of the construction, electrical and mechanical industries," Dr. Taher said.

ARMICO plans to organise similar seminars in the future which will concentrate on other minerals to explore the possibility of their exploitation within the framework of Arab coordination, and cooperation, he said.

Chairman of the ARMICO board of Directors Abdul Razzaq Al Hashimi said that Arab mining engineers have an important role to play and duty to perform in developing the mining industry in the Arab World. Thus, ARMICO has paid special attention to studying ways of coping with the problems facing the Arab mining sector by organising increased research in such areas, he said.

Addressing the session Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Al Obaidat said "maxim utilisation of mineral resources of the Arab homeland can only be achieved through Arab cooperation and integration," and joint projects will certainly be helpful in integrating the diverse economies of the Arab World.

IF THE... at present... Heights, fo... would Israe... Exactly on... Sharon sent... secure what th... place through Arab cooper... and count... plan ever before... The Israelis n... their war i... of any... Wha... The Palesti... n... have gained s... that if they then... gave the PLO... are not: The Pa... and no matter ho... just cause shall... an army, w... weakened last... is still there...

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A year in invasion

world we live in was not dominated by guns, and logic y madmen, the Israeli army would not be in Lebanon nor in the West Bank and Gaza and in the Golan that matter. And if wars were fought with words, I have nothing to say today?

One year after Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Gen. their men and tanks into southern Lebanon to ey understood... or, claimed, to be peace for their rym ten. Israel should find itself more estranged e from real peace.

ay be their best judges on what they gained Lebanon during the past year, if they can t they failed to do, however, is written on the e Liberation Organisation (PLO) which the igh cost to destroy is still there. The org- been militarily weakened, but, politically, strength. Furthermore, the Israelis should velves are under the illusion that military its legitimacy and boosted its cause, lestinian people existed long before the w many times it is uprooted this people never go away or surrender.

ich the Israelis might have thought o leave Lebanese territories of its own and stronger, more ready to fight,

government is not that which the Beirut and with which they had ace treaty and hoped to control. administration may be Lebanese nd beyond any doubt. ration that the Israelis hoped to by showing off much superior ing our people before our eyes g a finger, may have struck our people is potentially strong and t? have shown us and the whole t Israeli force and militarism will, and that the only way lies in meeting Palestinian and

Begin killed and crippled tho- eds of his own people, for no good peace and humanity, he should be

EDITORIALS

al affiliations

invariably been a pro- occupation of Arab 'rael's annexationist aid and support 'thinking of the er reflected no change in out has been followed by a 'rael's strategic alliance. In other o introduce an Arab-American ell one, regardless of the Arabs'

have lived long on international de- cits under the illusion that their impact nd thwart Israel's aggressive policies. ions of practical value is nothing less f effort to face the realities of the situation. Int- of and world sympathy can only help if the Arabs too e energies in the same direction.

Al Duktur: Deteriorating opposition

IT is not true that the fifth of June 1982 marked the beginning of a new state of affairs which had seen no change since 1967. The truth is that every fifth of June has seen a deterioration in the Arab side to the profit of Israel's creeping annexation of the occupied Arab territories. Regardless of the events that have followed the 1967 June war, Israel has consistently succeeded in manipulating every situation to serve its own ends. The aggressive trend intrinsic in the nature of Zionism still persists, but the Arab response has invariably been retarded. Following the 1967 June war, the Arab Nation rejected the concept of defeat and the Khartoum summit decisions created a spirit of resistance. An Arab military build up in several countries in order to retaliate continued gradually and the Arab masses embraced the Palestine Resistance Movement as a sign of Arab and Palestinian determination to foil Israel's expansionist schemes.

Regardless of its enormous military potential Israel has piled up through the past year, the very fact that such a potential is totally dependent on the U.S. is a fatal flaw. The position of the Arabs is the other major factor that enables Israel to continue its imperialist dreams. It is difficult to assess whether it is good or bad luck that has brought people like Begin and his cronies to power in Israel, but such an advent can only help the Arab Nation recognise that it must be opposed with one voice and one might.

Sawt Al Shaab: PLO independence vital

IT is hard to tell whether the internal conflict in Fatch, the leading force in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is a process of ideologically revision within the Palestinian forces or whether it is simply an attempt by some Arab regimes to contain the Palestinian movement. It is natural that a comprehensive review and even revision of position should take place after the Beirut tragedy and the assault against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The painful events that occurred last year have moved every Arab person, and the whole of the Arab Nation, should not be complacent about those events. Nonetheless, it is imperative that every one should respect the PLO's independence, as to subject the organisation to the interests of certain Arab countries would effectively impair the role of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

DE FACTONOMICS

Stalemate favours Israel's opportunist plans

Israeli occupation authorities have accelerated their illegal settlements in the West Bank and Gaza in the last nine months. Settlement or colonisation policy is now practised as an integral part of an overall Israeli objective of pressuring the Arab citizens to emigrate. More aggressive and intensive settlement plans have been announced and initiated.

What are the implications of all these Israeli designs and practices on the future of the occupied Arab areas and their people? Can this move to be reversed? How can Israel afford to defy the international official position and all resolutions of the United Nations' system?

I realise that recent political developments in our region have enabled Israel to accelerate its colonisation policy

in the occupied Arab areas. The United States has an unchallenged authority in the region and other powers are concerned primarily with promoting their exports through direct sales, arms and contracts. The ideological struggle of the fifties and sixties has settled in the Arab World in favour of pragmatism, calculation and self-interest. This applies equally to individual citizens and countries.

Enmities among Arab countries have multiplied and some regimes are thriving on Arab disintegration. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon led to the destruction of the PLO military infrastructure there and put 10,000 Palestinian fighters almost under Syrian control. In any case, the PLO has been in the last 10 years politicised and its military activities localised.

Even the Reagan initiative of last September does not call for the demolition of Israeli settlements, but only for a freeze on such a policy. Israel has concluded by now two agreements with two neighbouring Arab countries ending the state of war and opening the borders for people, goods and other movements. The strategic alliance agreement with the United States offers Israel a long-term backing and security.

One may also be tempted to consider other events such as the oil glut, the Iran-Iraq war and the undermining of moderates in the PLO to illustrate the many developments, that have been weakening the Arab "common" position in favour of Israeli designs. I should add to this the natural tendency in international relations that a

solution should be reached for any international conflict. Thus, while there has been an increasing sympathy in public opinion to the Arab position, such opinion does not share the view that the conflict should be left for a whole century to come.

Israel has utilised these developments not for the sake of pursuing a just and peaceful settlement with its neighbours, but in speeding up its implementation of the Zionist plans for greater Israel. The colonisation policy of Arab lands should be understood within this context.

By the end of March 1983, Israel had confiscated a total of 2.25 million dunums of the West Bank which amounts to 41 per cent of its area. This figure does not include other

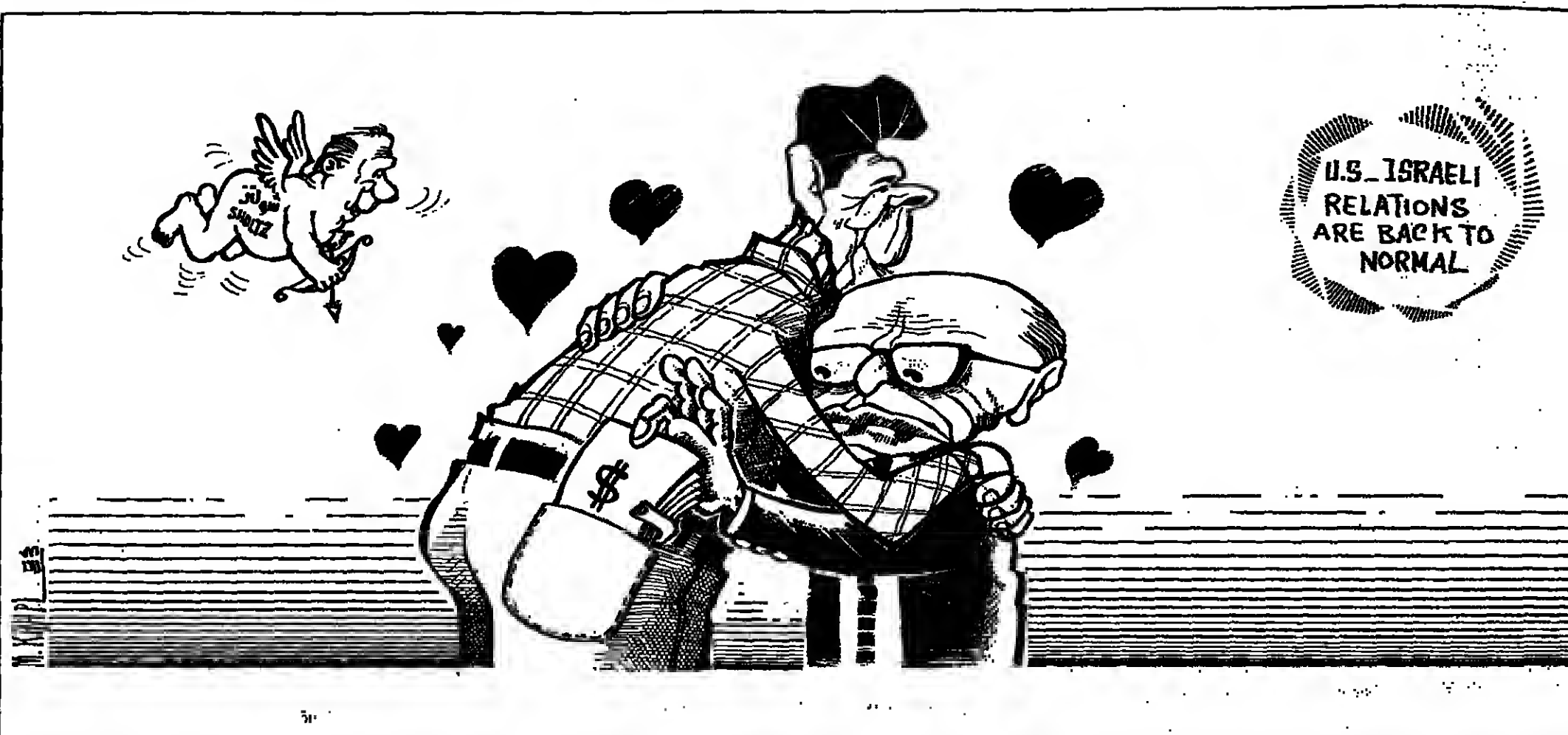
lands which the Israeli authorities have expressed their intentions to expropriate. In the first three months of 1983, Israel confiscated Arab lands double the total area confiscated in the year 1982, a clear indication of Israeli intensification of settlement policy.

Eleven new Israeli colonies were established in the first quarter of 1983, which brings the total number of settlements to 193, of which 143 are in the West Bank, 36 are in the Golan Heights, and 14 in Gaza Strip. On the demographic scene, total Israeli population in these settlements reached 80,000 in Arab Jerusalem and 35,000 in the West Bank. The acceleration of settlements in the West Bank areas other than Jerusalem aims at increasing

Israeli population to 101,000 by 1985.

Israel has announced long-term plan to change the demographic character of the West Bank so that in three decades from now total Israeli population residing in the settlements will reach 1.4 million compared with 1.6 million Arabs. Six months ago the Israeli Minister for Science and Development declared bluntly that Israel should take over Arab lands in the West Bank and Gaza Strip without increasing Arab population.

Many other policies have been directed by the Israeli authorities to back up the gradual de facto annexation of the West Bank and Gaza. A stalemate in peace negotiations will play into the hands of Israeli plans.



Western leaders baffled by Soviet intentions

By Sidney Weiland

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — Western leaders at the Williamsburg summit spent hours trying to fathom Soviet intentions, but failed to come up with any real predictions.

In the end, they concluded that the West must be ready to respond to any serious moves on arms control while retaining a strong rearmament option if the Kremlin remains unyielding.

Although the main sessions at the annual seven-nation summit were geared to global economic problems, the government leaders used every available mealtime to discuss informally major foreign policy issues.

But they were even shorter on diplomatic solutions than on finding ways out of recession, currency instability and high U.S. interest rates, Western officials said.

On the Middle East, they reg-

istered mounting concern that Syria's refusal to withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops from Lebanon could provoke yet another flare-up of tension.

While they agreed the situation was fraught with danger, officials said they believed there was little to be done at present beyond keeping up pressure on the Syrians.

British, French, West German and Italian leaders, all with their own sources of influence in the Middle East, promised President Reagan they would do their best to help.

On crucial issues at the heart of the brittle East-West relationship — Poland, Afghanistan, Central America, human rights — they took note of developments and hoped for better times ahead.

But on the core issue of Kremlin intentions, they could do no more than speculate.

U.S. and European diplomats said the West had peered deep

into the crystal ball but had so far produced no clear analysis of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's foreign policy.

The probe was continued in depth during lunch and dinner discussions at Williamsburg, but nobody was able to offer a clearer insight, the officials said.

The summit provided an unusually relaxed opportunity for a foreign policy review among a group of leaders who usually get together only once a year as the "big seven" of the industrialised West.

Under Reagan's chairmanship, they included French President Francois Mitterrand, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Amintore Fanfani of Italy and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

Officials said they concluded there may be some clues to help

crack the Soviet enigma when Kohl goes to Moscow on July 4, the first Western government leader to arrange serious talks at the Kremlin since Andropov became Communist Party general secretary last November.

Andropov has moved cautiously on foreign policy since he succeeded the late President Leonid Brezhnev, showing some signs of flexibility but also what has been seen in the West as a tough and more menacing posture overall.

Informed sources at the summit believe the three-day meeting strengthened Kohl's hand in his forthcoming discussions in Moscow by approving a firm statement of support for the U.S. position in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

The summit warned that planned deployments of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe would begin next December unless Moscow

agreed to negotiate either a total ban on land-based medium-range weapons or mutually agreed limits.

Senior U.S. government analysts believe Andropov may be waiting to see whether Reagan will run in next year's American presidential election before making any significant moves on East-West policy and disarmament.

There is a strong consensus in Washington that Reagan will seek a second term, and that Moscow may conclude he will win in the absence of a powerful Democratic Party challenger.

The analysts say that if Moscow decides Reagan is likely to stay in the White House until 1988, Andropov may feel the time is right to start a dialogue on all disputed issues.

This determination could come by July, when Reagan is expected to have announced his candidacy,

in time for a Soviet move at Geneva to negotiate a deal that would reduce the 572 U.S. missiles for basing in Europe.

Alternatively, if Moscow judges Reagan will be a loser, it could stall to deny him an arms control victory that would strongly boost the president's electoral chances.

But some Western analysts see Andropov as a transitional leader who is still not wholly in command. They believe leaders' meetings set for Moscow in July may show how dominant his position really is within the ruling Politburo.

While Kohl and other European leaders believe a Reagan-Andropov meeting would be helpful, officials said all accepted the American view at Williamsburg that it would be pointless to proceed unless the encounter was well prepared and offered a reasonable chance of making progress.

Schmidt unsure of U.S. seriousness at Geneva talks

By William Drozdiak

BONN — Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, has stated that he is not convinced that the Reagan administration is negotiating seriously at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, and that he will need to see evidence of good faith by the Americans before he can endorse deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe later this year.

Mr. Schmidt also said it would be "very difficult" to place Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany beginning this December if the United States did not first resolve the controversy over how and where to base the MX missile, which would be aimed at Soviet targets from somewhere in the United States.

In a two-hour interview here last week with Katharine Graham, the chairman of the Washington Post Co., Mr. Schmidt criticised what he described as the vacillations of U.S. foreign policy during his eight and a half years as chancellor and said there has "never been greater neglect for European participation in the alliance" than under the administrations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Schmidt, who appeared relaxed, said he had never enjoyed life more than in the eight months since he left power. "I'm getting much more sleep and I'm now the master of my own timetable," he said.

Nonetheless, he showed that retirement had not mellowed his strong opinions or tempered the irascibility that led U.S. officials to blame Mr. Schmidt, when he was chancellor, for worsening some trans-Atlantic quarrels.

"As chancellor I worked under four (U.S.) presidents, and it's quite an experience," Mr. Schmidt said. "I've become greatly troubled by your handling of allies and friends."

Referring to the U.S. embargo on equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe, Mr. Schmidt said that "there was not the slightest consultation; we learned about it from the evening news."

He added that the U.S. restrictions on grain sales to the Soviet Union and the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow showed "enormous neglect for the alliance."

"First Carter sent his vice president to tell us almost everything done by his predecessors was

wrong and implied that our cooperation was in vain and something different had to start. Then, later, along comes Reagan and he tells us the same thing."

Mr. Schmidt said such foreign policy reversals threatened Western cohesion. "The alliance needs continuity," he said. "We've put all our eggs in your basket. We even have learned to keep silent about German reunification, although it's not out of our minds."

Mr. Schmidt complained that lack of consultation has also marred allied relations over how to respond to the Soviet buildup of nuclear missiles. The goal of the Soviet policy, he said, "is to divide West Germany, in some future crisis, from the United States."

The former chancellor is considered one of the architects of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's so-called two-track strategy, which the allies approved in December 1979. The plan called for negotiations with the Soviet Union to limit medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and for deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles if the arms talks failed to result in an agreement.

Last summer, the chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators, Paul H. Nitze

and Yuri A. Kvititsky, reached a tentative, informal agreement during a walk in the woods near Geneva. Under the accord, the West would have been limited to 75 cruise missiles and the Soviet Union to 75 SS-20 missiles. That compromise was subsequently rejected in Moscow and Washington.

"I was never consulted, nor were others, on the repudiation of that plan," Mr. Schmidt said. "As I interpret the interests of my country and the West as a whole, the walk-in-the-woods deal was totally acceptable."

Mr. Schmidt now fears that the opportunity to strike an agreement with the Russians might have been lost. "It's not too late to reach an accord, but that does not say anything about the probability," he said.

He indicated that he will voice his opinion on the missile controversy once the fate of the arms talks becomes clear.

Beyond the immediate missile crisis, Mr. Schmidt said he sees a growing chasm between the United States and Western Europe over how to deal with the Soviet Union as a neighbour and adversary.

"We Europeans want to coo-

perate with the Soviets, especially on arms reduction," he said. "Detente seems like a dirty word in some American circles, but I must remind you that it is official NATO language."

"You will not get any European government to repudiate detente," he said. "We want to live in peace without knocking under to the Soviets."

"My own town of Hamburg has traded with Novgorod for at least 600 years," Mr. Schmidt said, referring to the northwestern Soviet city. "If we traded only with democracies we would ruin our economies very quickly."

He also criticised the notion that the West can weaken the Soviet Union through a commercial boycott. "Russians have an enormous capacity, one might even say passion, to suffer for their country, and they will certainly do so to block attempts by foreigners to prevail over them," he said.

The best way to combat Soviet influence, he said, is to use the greater prosperity in the West to promote the economies of developing countries. "Who threw the Russians out of Egypt?" Mr. Schmidt asked. He added that revolution and Soviet influence are thwarted not by weapons, but

by economic aid.

"The security threat to the United States in Latin America does not come from Nicaragua, but from the shaky economy of Mexico," he said. "If you do not put Mexico on a sound economic basis, the United States will soon be flooded with Mexicans pouring across the border."

Mr. Schmidt said a stable world requires dialogue between superpowers. He called it "a great mistake" that President Reagan did not meet with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader. And Mr. Schmidt said he "dislored the fact" that Mr. Reagan did not attend Mr. Brezhnev's funeral in November to show they were willing to meet with Y. V. Andropov, Mr. Brezhnev's successor.

Mr. Schmidt, who is 64, plans to withdraw from the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, but will stay on as a member of parliament. He also intends to write articles in his new position as co-publisher of the weekly Die Zeit, and said he may write one or two books, but "no autobiographical stuff."

— Washington Post

مكتبة الامارات

SPORTS

Noah first Frenchman to win French Open in 37 years

PARIS (R) — France's Yannick Noah became the first home winner of the French Open Tennis Championship for 37 years when he beat defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden 6-2, 7-5, 7-6 in the men's singles final Sunday.

Noah, seeded sixth, sank to his knees on the court and raised his fists to the sky after a forehand from Wilander went out to give him the tie-break in the crucial third set.

Noah, a 23-year-old Frenchman with mixed Cameroonian-French parentage, then embraced his father Zacherie who had run onto court at the end of the two-hour 24 minutes final.

The last French player to win the championship was Marcel Bernard in 1946. In 1972 Patrick Proisy, who is married to Noah's sister, was beaten by Spain's Andres Gimeno and was the last French player to appear in the final.

Noah, apart from one or two uneasy moments, dominated the final from the start with his aggressive, attacking game.

Afterwards he said: "I am doubly happy, because I didn't win this alone. It was with my family, my friends and the French federation. It's our victory. We have been waiting a long time for a French victory at Roland Garros. I am happy to have the honour of achieving it."

Wilander, seeded fifth for the defence of his first major title, said: "Yannick played too well for me. It was a pleasure to play here, the organisation is very good, and I hope I'll be able to come back next year."

Wilander played his usual steady, baseline game with the emphasis on looping top spin returns. But he had no answer to Noah's devastating raids to the net, and when he tried to attack himself, it usually resulted in failure.

In the first set games went with serve until the fifth, when Noah broke Wilander by rushing the net and cutting off the Swede's forehand with a perfectly executed cross-court volley.

He then won three games in a row to take the first set in 36 min-

utes.

The second set saw the 18-year-old from Vaxjo getting into the game a little more. Noah broke Wilander in the fifth game, but the Swede broke back in the 10th, only for the French Davis Cup star to break him again in the following game.

In the 12th game Noah was leading 40-0 but Wilander saved two set points before Noah clinched it with a volley.

The third set was another matter. Noah began to show signs of nerves, breaking Wilander in the first game but then dropping his serve and winning only one point in the second.

They both held serve until the 11th game when Noah broke Wilander to make it 6-5 and one game away from the title.

But the Swede was not finished and he broke back with two searing returns on Noah's service to give him a chance of staying in the match with a tie-break.

In the tie-break Noah led from the start, although at 6-2 Wilander saved a championship point only

to send a forehand weakly out of court in the next rally.

Noah said afterwards that his aggressive, net-rushing game in the broiling 35 degree heat had sapped his strength: "I was a bit tense, towards the end I was a little tired and sweating a lot. My legs were heavy. I really felt I had to win in three sets."

Wilander conceded afterwards that Noah had been in brilliant form.

Denton claims 1st ever singles title

LONDON (R) — American Steve Denton arrived two tie-breaks against 19-year-old Australian Pat Cash to win his first ever singles title at the Kent Grass Court Tennis Championship Sunday.

Denton, ranked 12th in the world's 12th ranked, won 7-6, 7-6 then admitted: "This is my first title since turning professional in 1979."

"I haven't told anyone but I was beginning to get a complex about my lack of success and had to win today to get it out of my mind."

Italy's Saronni wins second Giro d'Italia

UDINE, Italy (R) — Giuseppe Saronni of Italy duly completed his second Giro d'Italia cycle race victory Sunday.

The 25-year-old world road race champion took control on the seventh of the 22 stages and was never headed.

He held a near-two minute advantage before Sunday's 40 km time trial from Gorizia to Udine which brought the 25-day event to a close and finished a comfortable third behind closest challenger and compatriot Roberto Visentini.

Visentini pedalled into the blinding sunlight shortly ahead of Saronni and had closed the gap by 27 seconds at the midway point.

But Saronni's team mates kept the world champion informed of Visentini's progress and Saronni was able to keep the sprint specialist at bay.

"I expected to win the time trial but could do nothing to stop Saronni," Visentini said.

Saronni, first in 1979 when he was only 21, made certain of his second triumph last week when careful pacing by team mates helped him to stay with the leaders on the Dolomite mountain stages.

Brazil starts 1986 World Cup build-up

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — With World Cup winners Italy in disgrace, the eyes of football will be on Brazil when they start their four-match European tour against Portugal in Coimbra on Wednesday.

Brazil were the "people's champions" in Spain and Italy's abysmal showing over the past 11 months has served only to increase the belief in some quarters that the wrong team was crowned last summer.

But the new-look and under-strength 1983 Brazilians should not be judged on their games against Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Wales.

Gone is manager Tele Santana, who failed to take the World Cup back to Brazil but will forever be remembered as the man who gave football back to the fans.

Also missing will be Flamengo trio Zico, Junior and Leandro, who have not been released by their club, and foreign exile Falcao who helped Roma to the Italian League Championship.

Gone, too, are their three most disappointing World Cup players, goalkeeper Waldir Peres, defender Oscar and striker Serginho, all of whom are out of favour with new manager Carlos Alberto Parreira.

With only four survivors of their recognised World Cup 11--defender Luisinho, mid-fielders Socrates and Paulo Isidoro, and winger Eder--the mini-European tour gives Carlos Alberto the chance to blood a crop of exciting youngsters who may be household names by the time the 1986 finals roll round.

Among them is 22-year-old striker Careca, full name Antonio de Oliveira Filho, who was in the World Cup squad in Spain but had to return home without kicking a ball due to injury.

The man who will fill Zico's role--if such a thing is possible--will be Santos' midfielder Pita, a 24-year-old who is the latest in their long list of explosive shooting experts.

Brazil's opponents have been carefully chosen and will provide the youngsters with four different styles of European football, without posing any threat of inflicting embarrassingly heavy defeats.

Portugal have long been an enigma, capable of the silkiest football but all too often shot-shy in front of goal and porous in defence. In recent months they have beaten West Germany 1-0 and crashed 5-0 to the Soviet Union.

From Portugal, Brazil move on to Cardiff on June 12 where they will meet Wales, who have just finished at the bottom of the British Championship table.

Veteran goalkeeper Leao, who played in the 1970, 1974 and 1978 World Cup finals, will be relieved to know he will not have to face Liverpool's "super-striker" Ian Rush, top scorer in England last season.

But even without the injured Rush the Welsh, with their traditional all-action British style, will come as something of a shock to the likes of second-string goalkeeper Joao Marcos, and inexperienced defenders Betao, Edon and Marcio, all of whom are making their first overseas trip with the senior squad.

Brazil's third game, against Switzerland in Basle on June 17, will be their toughest. The Swiss, who play a flowing attacking game reminiscent of France, have emerged as a major force in Europe and have won over Italy and Scotland to their credit.

But the highlight of the tour will be their appearance against Sweden in Stockholm on June 22--just seven days short of the 25th anniversary of their 1958 World Cup final meeting.

Sweden, who beat Italy 2-0 in the European Championship last month, will be eager to avenge the 5-2 defeat their predecessors suffered at the hands of Pele, Didi, Vava and Garrincha in 1958 and their efficient West German style will be difficult to overcome.

But win, lose or draw, the most important facet of the tour is that the Brazilians return home leaving Europe with fond memories.

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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION MRAIGHA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (RAS EN-NAQB) TENDER No. 11/83

The Water Supply Corporation invites tenders for the construction of Mraigha water supply project. Contracting firms registered by the Ministry of Public Works as class I.I.I.II contractors for water and sewerage projects and experienced contractors who have previously worked with Water Supply Corporation on water supply projects, in addition to foreign contractors can obtain the tender documents from the Procurement and Tendering Section of Water Supply Corporation, Jabal Amman 3rd Circle Amman, Jordan tel: 44215-44216 P.O. Box (5012) Amman on payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

Last date for submitting of the tender document is Monday July 4, 1983 before 10 noon.

Yasin El-Kayed
Director General

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION WADI SEER VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY PROJECT TENDER No. 10/83

The Water Supply Corporation invites tenders for the construction of the Wadi Seer villages water supply project. Contracting firms registered by Ministry of Public Works as class I.I.I.II contractors for water and sewerage projects and the experienced contractors who have previously worked with Water Supply Corporation on water supply projects, in addition to foreign contractors can obtain the tender documents from the Procurement and Tendering Section of Water Supply Corporation, Jabal Amman 3rd Circle, Amman Jordan tel: 44215-44216 P.O. Box (5012) Amman on payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

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Yasin El-Kayed
Director General

UNCTAD meeting will press industrialised countries to extend help to Third World

BELGRADE (R) — The Third World begins a major meeting of its main international forum Monday in the hope of persuading industrialised states that their economic recovery depends on growth in the developing world.

The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at its sixth full-scale assembly since it was founded in 1964, aims to reach a world consensus that real recovery needs more than just growth in the North and debt-rescheduling in the South.

In studies prepared for the June 6-30 conference, which brings together delegates from 160 countries, the UNCTAD secretariat argues that to achieve real recovery the meeting should agree to introduce an urgent commodity price support scheme, make debt repayment terms easier, increase flows of development aid and reduce trade barriers.

Otherwise, it says, the Third World will not offer export markets to the industrialised states, its capacity to service its debts will remain in doubt and as a result the recovery will be thwarted.

The rich countries seem pre-occupied with their own recovery and may be tempted to overlook the recession in the Third World, UNCTAD economists argue.

The secretariat's plan contains an apparently radical demand for up to \$90 billion injection of liquidity over the next two years. But Western diplomats specialising in UNCTAD affairs see it as more conciliatory than demands made at previous conferences.

By stressing that the recession affects the whole world and by presenting detailed solutions for the first time, UNCTAD hopes to recover its role in the North-South

debate, they said. UNCTAD played a major part in the mid-1970s, when its integrated programme for commodities, agreed at the fourth conference in Nairobi, seemed to offer hope to developing countries dependent for export earnings on the perverse behaviour of world commodity markets.

But progress on the programme has been slow, UNCTAD's fifth conference in Manila in 1979 was disorganised and unproductive, and the election of conservative governments in Britain, the United States and other Western countries was a further setback, diplomats say.

The secretariat studies, drawn up under the guidance of Secretary-General Gamani Corea of Sri Lanka, are divided into three main areas — finance, commodities and trade.

In finance, the studies say Third World debts, which now amount to over \$600 billion, should be converted into medium and long-term credits at fixed rates of interest. At present they are mostly short-term at floating rates.

The studies do not mention a "debtors' cartel", the idea that indebted Third World states should group together to defy their Western creditors. But Third World diplomats say it appeals to many Latin American countries and may still come up.

The secretariat's proposals also call for reform of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and regional development banks to increase aid flows to the Third World.

The IMF could help by issuing \$30 billion in new Special Drawing Rights (SDR) and reopening a "trust fund", to lend to the poorest states. This fund could be financed by selling IMF gold or from SDRs allocated to industrialised countries.

In commodities, the secretariat has called for an emergency price support system to help Third World producers over a dramatic \$20 billion loss of earnings from raw material exports in the past two years.

Diplomats say some Third World states may criticise the emergency system for expecting the producers to stockpile raw materials. Under the long-term programme this would have been done through international agreements.

In trade, the secretariat hopes the meeting will agree to lower the rich world's barriers against Third World exports.

Mr. Corea says in his report that unless the barriers come down the

Third World will have trouble increasing its import volumes and servicing its external debts.

Diplomats from the developed and developing states have differing expectations from the conference.

The Third World states are looking forward to it as an opportunity for a North-South dialogue, in contrast to last week's Williamsburg summit in which only rich states took part.

Western countries have not commented substantially on the specific proposals but have cautioned against any quick solution to Third World problems.

A European community position paper drawn up in April said the painstaking preparations risked locking developing countries into an inflexible position. In the past they hammered out their positions during the conference.

Brazil mired in financial crisis

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil's need to raise \$1.5 to \$2 billion of new financing this year to fund its balance of payments has underlined the country's desperate foreign exchange position.

News of the fresh borrowing, disclosed by top government officials this week, comes only three months after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and commercial banks sealed a \$1.4 billion rescue package for Brazil.

This Latin American nation, one of the world's top 10 economies but crippled by an estimated \$90 billion foreign debt, is mired in what is probably its worst-ever recession after years of sustained and sometimes spectacular growth.

The officials said the new borrowing was to cover a foreign currency gap caused by a shortfall this year in revenue from foreign investment and import financing.

It had not been decided how Brazil would raise the money and negotiations for credits would not start until after a new round of public spending cuts were announced next week, they added.

The cuts are expected to include reduced subsidies on oil and wheat prices and lower rural and export credits.

A mission from the IMF will arrive in Brazil on June 10 to assess the country's recent economic performance, particularly since the new debt financing programme was agreed in February.

The first two parts of the package, involving around \$9 billion of new money and extension of repayments, have been signed by commercial banks. But the third and fourth parts, covering short term financing, have proved more complex.

Bankers said funding for those two parts, involving trade related financing and interbank foreign exchange arrangements, had fallen behind schedule.

Commercial bankers in Rio and Sao Paulo say the failure of banks under the short-term parts of the financial package to extend sufficient credit is one reason Brazil's arrears on foreign payments now total a net \$450 to \$500 million.

Although government ministers have strenuously denied that the country is in an undeclared state of moratorium on its debt repayments, former planning minister and ex-ambassador to Britain Mr. Roberto Campos thinks otherwise.

He told the independent Jornal Do Brasil recently: "We've been in a moratorium since last December 20" — the date the government presented a proposal to reschedule part of its debt.

Brazil presented a four-point debt funding programme to bankers in New York in December, including a proposal to extend for eight years \$4.6 billion of loans falling due for payment in 1983.

Mr. Mario Camero, president of Brasinvest, one of Brazil's leading investment banks, has recommended that the country embark on a far-reaching renegotiation of its maturing debts to allow a return to growth in the domestic economy.

Central Bank Governor Carlos Langoni prefers a more gradual approach. "We are in a permanent process of negotiation... we have to substitute the free market with negotiation," he said.

The economy has shrunk since 1981. Unemployment has risen and many factories have closed. Inflation, after hovering around 100 per cent, recently rose to an annual rate of 117 per cent following a 23 per cent devaluation of the cruzeiro in February.

But government officials appear to differ on how far the austerity programme to be announced next week should go.

Mr. Langoni has publicly expressed his views that inflation can only be successfully tackled if the government reduces inflation indexing on salaries as well as slashing public spending.

But planning minister and economic chief Mr. Antonio Delfim Netto has made it clear the government is not contemplating any changes in salary policy, under which those earning up to seven times the minimum wage receive full adjustments for inflation every six months.

Development aid increases sharply

PARIS (R) — Financial aid to developing countries from industrialised nations rose sharply in 1982 and a substantial increase is again expected this year, Development Aid Committee (DAC) Chairman Rutherford Poats told a press conference.

Industrialised countries belonging to the DAC, one of the committees of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), gave aid totalling \$27.9 billion, nine per cent more than in 1981.

Mr. Poats said commitments by the countries to give aid also rose substantially in 1982, forecasting a further increase in payments this year.

Norway and Sweden gave the largest amount of assistance to developing countries that either has ever achieved. Norway gave \$198 million and Sweden \$294 million.

The United Nations has set a target for aid payments of 0.7 per cent of a country's Gross National Product (GNP) and Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands topped the league, granting more than one per cent of GNP.

However, total aid averaged little more than half of the U.N. target at 0.39 per cent of the donor countries' GNP in 1982, although it showed an increase on the 1981 figure of 0.35 per cent.

"It is true we are far short of the U.N. target but these figures show progress towards that target," Mr. Poats said.

Italy was the industrialised country devoting the smallest amount of aid to GNP in 1982, giving about 0.24 per cent compared with 0.06 per cent in 1981.

But Mr. Poats said that despite its economic problems Italy aims to raise its aid to reach the U.N. target by 1990.

Feldstein says U.S. economy is heading for significant recovery

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's top economic adviser said Saturday the U.S. economy was heading for a significant recovery, but warned that the upturn could be threatened by expansion in the money supply and budget deficits.

Mr. Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said economic growth for the rest of 1983 was likely to be more than double the 2.5 per cent growth rate posted in the first three months of 1983.

His remarks were contained in a speech to be delivered on Monday to members of the American stock exchange. An advance copy of the speech was released Saturday.

Although Mr. Feldstein said inflation was now "definitely under control" and should continue to

decline as the economy expanded, he voiced concern about recent expansion in the U.S. money supply that could build inflationary pressure.

The closely watched M-1 money supply measure actually dropped slightly in the week ending May 25, but had shot up by nearly \$14 billion in the previous three weeks, sending jitters through the stock markets.

White House officials have said the U.S. central bank may have to tighten credit to bring the money supply back in line.

"The recent rapid growth of the M-1 money supply is a serious concern. The money stock must not be allowed to go on expanding at its recent pace," Mr. Feldstein said.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) officially has been ignoring the M-1 money supply measure since November because of distortions in the figures caused by the introduction of new types of savings and cheque accounts.

But Fed sources have said there is now concern at the central bank that even with the distortions, the money supply may be expanding too rapidly.

Mr. Feldstein acknowledged the problems in accurately measuring the M-1 money supply and said it would be wrong to apply the Fed's money growth targets too mechanically.

Turning to the issue of budget deficits, Mr. Feldstein said the current projections of \$200 to \$250 billion deficit figures for the

rest of the decade must be reduced if the recovery is to be sustained, he said.

He said the expectation of future huge deficits was keeping long-term interest rates at high levels. The high interest rates in turn kept the dollar artificially strong against other currencies and hurt U.S. trade, he said.

"It is important to recognise that the implication of this is that the budget deficit must be reduced and not that some artificial means should be sought for reducing the dollar's value," Mr. Feldstein said.

Mr. Feldstein said high interest rates caused by the budget deficit were also making the U.S. recovery uneven, holding back some of the key sectors most sensitive to interest rates.

Delors will avoid more taxes

PARIS (R) — French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, struggling to keep down a troublesome inflation rate, was quoted Sunday as saying the government would not introduce any further taxes or freezes on prices and incomes again this year.

"I can commit myself on this point," he said in an interview with the newspaper Le Journal Du Dimanche. "There will be no supplementary fiscal measure for the rest of the year."

In March the government introduced an austerity package including extra taxes, an obligatory loan to the state by wage earners and currency restrictions in an effort to curb inflation and narrow a trade deficit of \$12 billion.

Some economists doubt the measures will reduce inflation to the government's eight per cent target for 1983 and five per cent for next year. In April retail prices rose by 1.3 per cent, taking the inflation rate to 9.1 per cent in the year to April.

Mr. Delors repeated the government's promise that it would not freeze prices and incomes again this year, a measure taken last year to cut inflation and lifted after four-and-a-half months.

"We must absolutely reject authoritarian measures," he said. "The success of economic policy is based on continuity, foreseeability and confidence."

W. German imports of Saudi oil seen unchanged

RIYADH (R) — West Germany's imports of Saudi crude oil this year will be about the same as the 1982 level of 17 million tonnes, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said Sunday.

"Our oil imports from Saudi Arabia, which account for 23 per cent of Germany's energy needs, will remain at the same level as that of 1982," he told Reuters.

West Germany's oil imports have been falling because of the worldwide economic recession and the oil glut. Mr. Lambsdorff noted, by value, its imports of Saudi crude last year fell by 28 per cent to \$4.2 billion from \$5.9 billion in 1981.

The minister was in Riyadh for a two-day meeting of the Saudi-West German joint economic commission.

Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Mohammad Ali Abal Khail, who heads the Saudi side at the meeting was quoted as saying he expected to rise in Saudi oil exports to West Germany.

Sheikh Mohammad said Saudi Arabia was seeking West German expertise in the running of three new hospitals in the kingdom and the transfer of German technology.

Oman gets Arab fund loan

MUSCAT (R) — The Sultanate of Oman Sunday signed a three million Kuwaiti dinar (\$10.3 million) loan agreement with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, officials here said.

They gave no details of the terms of the loan, but said it would help finance a telecommunications expansion project.

The Kuwait-based fund was set up by the Arab League in 1968 to channel financing to development projects in the Arab World.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

"We're out of milk, cereal, eggs and butter. How about a cold meatloaf sandwich?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEMIC
RUYLS
MAULSY
TIBBEG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O O O O - O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: KNACK DITTY COOPER FETISH
Answer: How to brighten up your boyfriend's evening—SIT IN THE DARK

Peanuts

MAYBE, BUT I LIKE MY IDEA FOR A TITTLE BETTER.

I THINK YOU SHOULD TAKE MY SUGGESTION.

It Was a Dark and Stormy Night II

Mutt 'n' Jeff

LOOK, CICERO! I CAN MAKE A PONY!

LOOK, DAD! I CAN MAKE A FOX!

YOU LOOK DEPRESSED, MUTT!

I'M GETTING OLD!

Andy Capp

SHOULDN'T YOU BE GETTIN' YSELF READY?

THERE'S PLENTY OF TIME. THE MATCH DOESN'T START UNTIL SEVEN-THIRTY.

YOU'D BETTER GET A MOVE ON—IT'S NEARLY QUARTER PAST!

ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, I'M GOIN'!

I DON'T KNOW WHICH IS WORSE—WAITIN' FOR 'IM TO COME ONE OR WAITIN' FOR 'IM TO GO OUT.

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitten

ACROSS

1 French clergyman

5 NCO

8 Middle

13 Branch

15 Anger

16 Force out

17 Marshy body of water

18 — judicata

19 Distributes cards

20 — poetical

21 Navigational course

24 Turn aside

25 Assess

26 Rug

28 Free from an interest

31 Do wrong

34 Mimics

35 To such an extent

36 Song

37 Lesson

38 Stability

39 Anger

40 Farm measure

41 Certain

42 Allotted

43 Zodiacal sign

44 Sit

45 Toots one's horn

46 Regatta

48 Intelligent

50 15th century con- flic

53 Wonder

56 Spokes

57 Western Hemisphere

58 Different

60 Tassellike spike

61 Scrap of food

62 Approaches

63 Billiards

64 Firmament

65 Encourage in crime

DOWN

1 Rhyme scheme

2 Wild hog

3 Purchases

4 Self

5 Lorelei

6 Denizen of the deep

7 Prove

8 Middle value

9 Put forth

10 Astronaut attire

11 "Old Curiosity Shop"

12 Otherwise

14 Langston or Howard

22 Furrow

23 Jalopy's relative

24 Wild celebration

26 Junta

27 Swiftly

28 Gives back

30 Orient

32 Small bay

33 Requirements

35 Pedicure areas

36 Halloween alternative

38 Tills

42 Latter-Day Saint

44 Small relief

45 — relief

47 Showers

49 Blurred

50 Unit of weight

51 Hindu incarnation

52 Dove sounds

53 Fictional captain

54 "The Way We —"

55 Formerly, formerly girl

59 Oolong or Hyson

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WORLD

Lebanon divides Israel

By Alan Elsner

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A year after Israel invaded Lebanon, war weariness is mounting and an atmosphere of gloom pervades the Jewish state as its soldiers suffer almost daily casualties at the hands of Palestinian guerrillas.

Saturday tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Tel Aviv to demand the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. It climaxed a week-long protest march from northern Israel near the Lebanese border.

For the past month, mothers of soldiers have held a constant vigil outside the office of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, calling on him to "bring the boys home."

On a large blackboard, they have chalked the latest figure for Israeli soldiers killed in Lebanon since the invasion last June 6. It now stands at 492.

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, the main architect of the war, recently said state television should stop broadcasting pictures from the funerals of soldiers killed in Lebanon and Israeli radio should not read out their names more than once.

"It is lowering national morale and causing disaffection in the army," he said.

Ministers say privately they never imagined casualties would be so high in what was originally presented as a limited operation to drive Palestinian guerrillas out of artillery range of Israeli border

towns and ensure "Peace for Galilee."

Despite its high cost in Israeli lives, a senior aide of Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the war brought three significant gains:

It ejected Palestinian guerrillas from their most important centre in Beirut, smashing their organisation, which had amounted to a state within a state.

It widened the security zone protecting Israel's northern border, removing guerrilla capacity to directly threaten Israel.

It brought an agreement with Lebanon which "amounts to de facto peace with a second Arab country after Egypt."

The aide, who asked not to be identified, said that despite criticism, Mr. Begin's government still has voter support, with all opinion polls making him the most popular Israeli leader by far.

Opposition Labour Party leaders, who supported the war's early stages, say it failed to achieve all of the government's more ambitious aims.

'Plan has backfired'

In last month's Knesset (parliament) debate on the agreement with Lebanon, former Labour Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the government's calculation that it could redraw the political map of Lebanon and impose peace had backfired.

Syria had emerged stronger and more confident from the war, des-

pite the military setbacks it has suffered, and had virtual powers of veto over the implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

The Soviet Union had been drawn deeper into the Middle East conflict and was challenging U.S. diplomatic supremacy in the Middle East peace process.

"I hope the government will have learned the lesson that the use of the power of the Israeli defence forces to achieve far-reaching political goals does not work," Mr. Rabin said.

One consequence of the war has been its indirect effects on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

In the year since the invasion, Israel has accelerated its settlement drive there, laying the basis for a major increase in the Jewish West Bank population in the next few months.

A West Bank Arab mayor said Palestinians in the occupied territories feel themselves abandoned by the world in the face of the Israeli settlement drive.

"Begin succeeded in making the world forget the West Bank in its concentration on events in Lebanon," he said.

Mr. Begin's aide conceded that the war had divided the Israeli people in a way that no previous war ever did but said its effects had been deeper than existing splits rather than create new ones.

However, the possibility of disunion in the country spreading to the army clearly worries many politicians, including Defence

Minister Moshe Arens.

Last week, government Knesset member Benny Shalit proposed depriving reserve soldiers who refused to serve in Lebanon of some of their rights as citizens.

Mr. Arens replied to his motion, saying the phenomenon was very serious, though it was still marginal. He said Israel's national existence depended on the willingness of its citizens to sacrifice their lives in wartime.

'There's a limit'

An organisation calling itself "there's a limit" says it has collected the signatures of nearly 2,000 reservists on a petition declaring their willingness to go to jail rather than serve in Lebanon.

So far, about 60 reservists have undergone up to 35 days in military prisons rather than serve.

The great fear of many Israelis, whether or not they support the government, is of another major clash with Syria.

State controller Yitzhak Tzuri, a government appointee, voiced a generally held view when he told a news conference last week that his department had been unable to assess the results of the war because it was still going on.

"In our worst nightmares, we never imagined that what has happened would happen," he said.

The newspaper Haaretz expressed this another way. For the past 10 days it has been running a series of articles under the headline: "Lebanon — Israel's Vietnam?"

Thatcher set for landslide win

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government was on course Sunday for a landslide victory in the British general election on Thursday.

Four days before voters decide one of this country's most important elections, Mrs. Thatcher's gamble on a snap poll 12 months before the end of her five-year mandate to govern seems to be paying off.

The opposition Labour Party is in disarray and, judging by opinion polls, heading for its most devastating general election defeat in nearly 50 years.

Seven polls published in national newspapers Sunday all put Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives ahead with support ranging from 43.5 per cent to 47 per cent.

This gives them a clear lead over the opposition parties of between 12.5 and 10 percentage points.

But more significantly, two of the polls show the Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats pushing the official Labour opposition into third place for the first time in the campaign.

The seven polls put Labour support at 27 to 31.5 per cent and the Alliance between 22 and 28 per cent.

Liberal leader David Steel pro-

claimed Saturday night that the tide was turning in favour of the Alliance while Labour leader Michael Foot conceded his party had "a hell of a job" to win.

Only the late surge of the Alliance now poses a threat to Mrs. Thatcher's drive for a landslide victory, giving her the authority to assume a more forceful role in world affairs.

She has called for "an unusually large majority, an unusually large authority, for the health and strength of the NATO alliance and to give a clear lead internationally."

If, as expected, she wins, Mrs. Thatcher will be the first Conservative prime minister since 1900 to get a second term, having led the party at the previous election.

Mrs. Thatcher's opponents said the re-election of the "iron lady" would give Britain the most right-wing government in the West.

Europe's first woman prime minister sought a vote of confidence in her doctrine of disengagement by the state and reliance on market forces — a policy that has wrought far-reaching changes in the economy.

In four years she has reversed

the post-World War II British trend towards collectivism and consensus, and state management, control and ownership.

She has set Britain on a course that involves a clean but, in some ways, painful break with post-war socialism.

The result is "Thatcherism", a word that sums up the prime minister's deeply ingrained right-wing political instincts and strongly-held personal beliefs.

These include an economic strategy based on fiscal prudence and aimed at reducing inflation rather than trying to maintain maximum employment, curbs on union powers, a leaner welfare state, stricter penal attitudes, tighter limits on immigration, and a conviction in the moral rectitude of such 19th century values as thrift, hard work, and national pride.

Mrs. Thatcher, 57, has always said she needed two full parliaments — 10 years — to accomplish everything she wants to do. Now she speaks not of one more term but two.

As the Labour opposition's challenge gradually collapsed, the Alliance presented itself to voters as the only way to halt what Social Democrat David Owen called "rampant Thatcherism".

NEWS IN BRIEF

Warsaw prosecutor detains diplomat

WARSAW (R) — The chief military prosecutor in Warsaw arrested a Polish diplomat on charges of spying for the United States and France after his return from abroad. The official news agency PAP reported. PAP said the diplomat, Jozef Grochowalski, worked in the Polish commercial counsellor's office in Tokyo and refused to return to Poland last September. It gave no further details and it was not immediately known whether the diplomat returned from Japan or another country.

Women accuse Oxford tutors

LONDON (R) — Tutors at Britain's Oxford University are turning classes into sexual romps, according to women students. The Oxford Student Union Women's Committee said it sent questionnaires to 3,000 female undergraduates and of the first 300 replies, 41 complained of sexual harassment. In nearly half of the cases, tutors were blamed, the committee said. It cited one respondent saying: "Many women suffer verbal abuse and physical assaults, from touching... and kissing, to propositions of sex, and finally rape."

Doctor refuses to treat smokers

HIGH WYCOMBE, England (R) — Dr. Hugh Cox is smoking out his patients, refusing to treat anyone who puffs cigarettes or draws on a pipe. A former 60-a-day man who kicked the habit last year, he has posted a notice saying he will not give medical treatment to anyone who smokes or will not promise to give up smoking. Dr. Cox, 60, says his practice is now much healthier. But a spokesman for the Imperial Tobacco Company commented: "I would have thought the doctor would have wanted to treat people who smoke, rather than those who do not."

Wife puts on weight to save marriage

EXETER, England (R) — Glynis Cooper shed 70 kilograms to please her husband but put the weight back on to save her marriage. "I became a fatty again because my husband got jealous of the attention I was being given by other men," said the 35-year-old mother of four. "Now that I'm back to being enormous, the Romeo's stay away." Husband Peter, who had encouraged Glynis to slim down from a spectacular 140 kilograms, said: "She became so attractive that men kept eyeing her up and down. I put a strain on our marriage, but now we are a happy couple again."

Pensioners' wedding marred by fall

LINCOLN, England (R) — Alf Scrimshaw, 80, and Patricia Birch, 84, set off to get married and wound up in an ambulance. The couple, who met at an old people's recreation centre, fell down a flight of stairs after walking arm-in-arm into the register office. The bride-to-be is being treated for cuts and bruises at Lincoln County hospital, while the groom was allowed home to nurse an injured leg. "Pat will be out of hospital soon," he said, "and then we'll try again to become husband and wife."

Heat wave takes 11 lives in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Eleven children died Saturday in a heat wave sweeping parts of northern and central India, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported. The agency said nine children died in the Amravati region of Maharashtra State, in west central India, while two more succumbed in the northern state of Bihar. The United Nations of India (UNI) news agency reported at least 27 people died over the past week from heatstroke in Bihar, Maharashtra and the northern state of Madhya Pradesh. The scorching heat has caused a fall in the level of reservoirs and curtailed water supplies, officials said. It has also reduced electricity supplies.

Heavy voter turnout reported in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Kashmir (R) — Kashmir voted for a 76-seat state assembly Sunday and turnout was reported to be heavy in many parts of the mountain state, with long queues forming outside polling booths.

At least six people were said to have been injured in clashes between supporters of rival political parties during the ballot, party officials said.

The elections have pitted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party against the Kashmir-based National Conference Party, which has ruled the sensitive frontier state bordering Pakistan and China for the past eight years.

Counting begins Monday and is expected to be completed by Wednesday.

Spokesmen for both parties alleged that some polling stations had been taken over by members of the rival party.

Indian Minister of State for Agriculture Arif Mohammad Khan, who has been coordinating the Congress drive against the Conference in Kashmir, alleged that voters were being intimidated and Congress agents had been prevented from entering polling stations as they were entitled to do.

Malik Mohidin, general secretary of the state Congress Party, accused the Conference of taking over a large number of booths in Kashmir's capital, Srinagar, and preventing no-Conference people from voting.

But Sadiq Ali, treasurer of the Conference Party, told Reuters

the allegations were baseless and made counter charges against the Congress.

"You can go round and see for yourself that what they are saying is a lie," he stated. "They themselves have been taking over polling stations in several constituencies."

He said that a Conference Party member was in a serious condition in hospital after being stabbed in the village of Bijbehara, around 40 kilometres south of Srinagar.

Mohidin said five Congress supporters had been injured in clashes. Three had been shot at a village called Hillar, in the south of the Kashmir Valley, and two people were stabbed in Badgam Constituency, west of the capital. At least three people died and

hundreds were injured during clashes in the run-up to Sunday's poll.

Anupam Dhar, an official of the Indian election commission which is overseeing the poll, said voting had been brisk.

He told Reuters that there had been some problems in a number of villages with what he termed "over-anxious crowds."

Some 20,000 police have been posted outside polling stations to maintain order.

The Conference secured 47 seats in the last election in 1977, compared with 11 for the Congress Party. This time round the Congress is expected to do much better, particularly in the low-lying Jammu region which has a big Hindu population.

21 dead, over 100 missing in Taiwan flood disaster

TAIPEI (R) — Twenty-one people were killed and more than 100 reported missing or trapped in mountain areas after three days of torrential rain touched off Taiwan's worst flood and landslide disaster in recent years.

Most of the dead were buried alive by tons of mud washed down the mountains and police said landslides and floods were reported throughout the island.

The weather bureau said the rain was the heaviest this century, with more than 350 millimetres

dumped on the central town of Alishan in 24 hours.

President Chiang Ching-kuo put the armed forces on alert and ordered troops to rescue people marooned in remote areas.

An army helicopter airlifted 11 people to safety Sunday morning after they were trapped by floods while working on a sandbar in the southern port city of Kaohsiung.

In the eastern coastal town of Taitung, relief workers were trying to rescue more than 50 people reported trapped by floods. They

earlier saved 38 people working in a water-melon patch.

The hardest-hit place was Nantou County, in central Taiwan, where 14 people were killed by floods and landslides, police said. Five were also seriously injured and two reported missing after being washed away by flood waters.

Army helicopters were still battling heavy rain Sunday morning to try to land on the mountain slope at Nantou after several at-

tempts failed Saturday night. Scores of people working in mountain orchards there were reported trapped.

A family of four were crushed to death in their sleep by rocks and mud in the northern port of Keelung, police said.

Several highways were closed after that 10 rain-related accidents were reported which killed seven people. Train services were disrupted by collapsed bridges and landslides.

New faces to emerge from China's congress

PEKING (R) — China's new National People's Congress (NPC) opens Monday for a session which looks set to put a seal on the pragmatic policies of leading statesman Deng Xiaoping.

Under his guiding hand a younger, more educated elite is replacing the old guard of leftist elements and ageing cadres. More than three-quarters of the 2,978 deputies to the first session of the sixth NPC are new faces, the average age is 53, there are fewer Communist Party members and many more scientists and technicians.

The main tasks of the NPC — China's parliament — at the 17-day meeting will be to elect officials to all major posts in the executive, military and legislature and to restore the long-defunct post of head of state.

But diplomats expect no big surprises as the party still makes single nominations for most posts.

The congress will also listen intently to three major reports on the progress and success of the economy, on which the present leadership has staked its reputation. Men in the mould of Mr. Deng's protégé, Premier Zhao Ziyang, are likely to take the plum jobs.

Significantly the man tipped to become president, Communist Party Vice-Chairman Li Xiaonian, stands at Mr. Deng's right hand in a photograph on the front of Sunday's People's Daily, smiling and laughing with him.

The presidential election will probably be at the end of the second week. NPC Deputy Secretary-General Zeng Tao said.

Western analysts have said that Mr. Li, whose role as president would be largely ceremonial, would probably not challenge the real political power base — the premiership under Mr. Zhao and Hu Yaobang's post of party general secretary. Zhao and Hu are both Mr. Deng's men.

Diplomats here have said that by reviving the post of president the leadership shows it wants to establish strong institutions rather than unstable personality cults as Mao Tse-tung did.

Mr. Deng himself will probably stay on as head of the powerful party military commission and he may also chair a new state military commission which the NPC is scheduled to set up.

The new vice-president could well be Liao Chengzhi, a veteran with close links to overseas Chinese. His appointment would indicate moderation towards Hong Kong, the analysts said.

They said the assembly could make a statement on China's plans to regain sovereignty over the British colony, which have caused a bad attack of nerves in the financial sector there.

Monday Premier Zhao will report on the government's work since the last NPC session at the end of 1982.

On Tuesday Vice-Premier Yao Yilin will give his report on the 1983 plan for social and economic development.

U.S. refuses to comment on Soviet action

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has ordered the expulsion of a U.S. diplomat, saying he was caught carrying out espionage.

An announcement from the KGB security police, carried by the TASS news agency, said Louis Thomas, an attaché in the American embassy's administrative section, had been declared persona non grata for "activity incompatible with his official status."

An embassy spokesman confirmed Saturday that Mr. Thomas had been told to leave and said he and his wife Elizabeth were getting ready for their departure.

U.S. refuses comment

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. State department officials declined comment on the Soviet Union's expulsion of an American diplomat accused of spying.

A State Department spokeswoman said the Department would have no response to Soviet charges that Louis Thomas was involved in espionage activities.

The spokeswoman also declined to say whether the State Department views the action as Kremlin retaliation for the expulsion of two Soviet officials from the United States in April.

Court jails 39 sailors after Nile River disaster

ASWAN (R) — An Egyptian court Sunday jailed 39 sailors for 30 days pending interrogation on the fire which gutted their vessels and killed 317 people during a Nile River voyage from here last month.

The prosecutor said all 39 sailors, including 11 Sudanese, were responsible for the disaster and accused them of negligence, manslaughter and damaging public property, while the defence held the authorities responsible for negligence.

A total of 294 bodies were lifted from the river following the fire which destroyed three vessels on a trip from Aswan to Wadi Halfa in northern Sudan.

All the bodies were buried in a mass grave in Abu Simbel, a town south of Aswan near the site of the fire. The 325 survivors, mostly Sudanese, were flown home. Officials said the rest of those on board were considered dead.

The prosecutor said all 39 sailors, including 11 Sudanese, were responsible for the disaster and accused them of negligence, manslaughter and damaging public property, while the defence held the authorities responsible for negligence.

Investigators were waiting to question the teacher, Franz-Adolf Gelhaar, who is critically ill with wounds in the stomach and head, a police spokesman said.

Schoolchildren told police over the weekend that Mr. Gelhaar shouted to the gunman as he burst into the classroom: "At least leave the children in peace... shoot me," using the familiar form of address in German.

The attacker, 34-year-old Czechoslovak Karel Chavra, fired about 40 shots into packed classrooms.

Chavra killed three children, a teacher and a policeman giving a road safety lecture, wounded Mr. Gelhaar and 13 children, and shot himself dead through the mouth.

The police spokesman said Mr. Gelhaar's wife had no recollection of her husband even mentioning the name Chavra.

Police described the multiple shooting at the "Freiherr vom Stein" school at Epstein as a 30-minute bloodbath but said they had not yet found a motive for it.

Six of the wounded children have been released from hospital and the other seven removed from the danger list, the spokesman said.

He added that a green Volkswagen bus hired by Chavra in Frankfurt on the day of the shooting had been found near Epstein. It contained 160 rounds of ammunition for the two pistols Chavra used and a pair of handcuffs.

Peru destroys guerrilla training centre in Andes

LIMA (R) — Peruvian security forces said they had broken up a guerrilla training centre in the Andean mountain province of Ayacucho.

A communique from the military command in Ayacucho said security forces had discovered and dissolved a "popular school" of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (shining path) movement in the provincial capital and arrested nine guerrillas.

Another 11 guerrillas had been arrested in the towns of La Mar and Huanuco, also in Ayacucho, a second communique said.

Saturday Interior Minister Luis Peroovich Roca said police had made numerous arrests in the past few days. He said those detained included guerrillas connected with a major bomb attack on Lima's power supplies last week, which prompted the government to declare a state of emergency.

Saturday's communique said those arrested were responsible for sabotage, attacks on paramilitary civil guard stations and the murder of a key witness to the deaths of eight Peruvian journalists last January.

NEW YORK (R) — Organised crime, through garbage companies it controls, is responsible for the secret, illegal dumping of huge amounts of toxic wastes in the New York area, the New York Times reported Sunday.

Quoting law enforcement authorities, court records and police informants, the Times said dangerous wastes had been flushed into suburban sewage systems, used in garbage landfills, poured into waterways, mixed into heating oil, stored in warehouses and buried in unmarked pits.

It said such dumping, long suspected, had been confirmed in detail by a recent series of investigations and prosecutions.

The cases also revealed some of the workings of organised crime, including the corruption of public officials, violent intimidation in

the garbage industry and fraud involving millions of dollars, the Times reported.

The newspaper said stricter controls on the disposal of dangerous wastes had actually fostered some increased illegal dumping, by making legal methods more costly, and had led criminals to resort to schemes more difficult to detect.

Officials said it was impossible to assess the health effects of the dumping, the newspaper reported.

It said estimates of the extent of the illegal dumping, not all of it attributable to organised crime, varied widely. One official New York State estimate said 40 per cent of all dangerous wastes were disposed of illegally, the Times reported.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

THE SECRET IS COMMUNICATION

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J942
♥ 2
♦ J53
♣ AK653

EAST
♠ K1076
♥ 8643
♦ AQ
♣ J1097

SOUTH
♠ AQ
♥ AKQ5
♦ K842
♣ Q42

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

It's fine and dandy to have enough tricks for your contract. Just make sure you can reach them, and that you develop them so as not to set up enough tricks for the opponents to defeat you.

South was not quite strong enough to open two no trump but too good for one no trump. He elected to open in his minor rather than his ma-

for to make it easier for his partner to respond. Because of the mild diamond fit, North might have preferred a two club response, but all roads led to the same spot.

Against three no trump, West chose to attack with his major suit rather than his minor. Declarer was one of Europe's leading players, and his play was a classic demonstration of winning rubber bridge technique. He won the first trick with the queen of hearts and immediately led the queen of spades. East took his king and persevered with hearts — no other suit would have been better.

Declarer could now count eight tricks, and he quickly set up his ninth by ducking a low club in both hands. He won the heart return, cashed the ace of spades and ran four club tricks for his contract.

Simple wasn't it? At the other table, however, declarer played the ace and queen of spades. East allowed the queen to hold. When West got in with a club, he returned a spade. East took two spade tricks and switched to a diamond — down one!